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THE INDIAN RECO

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O.M.I.

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

HOMAGE TO OUR SUPREME LIEGE LADY, QUEEN

Canada's proclamation of Queen Elizabeth II as the new monarch, signed by Chief Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret, administrator of the government:

To all to whom these presents shall come,
Greeting:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Sixth of blessed and glorious memory by whose decease the crown of Great Britain, Ireland all other of his late Majesty's Dominions is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, now know ye that I, the said Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Administrator of Canada as aforesaid, assisted by Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary is now by the death of our late sovereign of happy and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Queen, Defender of the Elizabeth the Second by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Liege Lady in and over Canada, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God by whom all kings and queens do reign to bless the Royal Princess Elizabeth the Second with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Ottawa, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, and in the first year of Her Majesty's reign.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE GEORGE VI



OTTAWA—On the day the news of the death of King George the Sixth spread across Canada by radio, the entire native population was deeply saddened. The late King had met many delegations of Indians during his trip to Canada in 1939, and his memory lives deeply in their hearts.

Memorial services were held in most churches across the land asking God's mercy for the soul of a King who "gave to the world an example of domestic virtue

as father and husband that marked him as a man of Christian conscience and strengthened our attachment to him and to the Crown."

MAY HE REST IN PEACE!

Words from the famed poem entitled "THE DEAD KING", written by Rudyard Kipling on the death of King Edward VII in 1910, were repeated by Chief Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret in paying tribute to King George VI.

The quotation:

And God poured him an exquisite wine,
That was daily renewed to him,
In the clear-welling love of his peoples
That was daily accrued to him.

Honor and service we gave him, rejoicingly fearless;
Faith absolute, trust beyond speech and a friendship as peerless,
And since he was master and servant in all that we asked him,
We leaned hard on his wisdom in all things,
Knowing not how we tasked him.

We accepted his toil as our right—none spared, none excused him.
When he was bowed by his burden, his rest was refused him.

EDMONTON

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The Canadian Indian and the British Crown

ANDRÉ RENAUD, O.M.I.

The unexpected passing away of our beloved King, together with the accession to the throne of his worthy daughter, Princess Elizabeth, draws our attention to the special ties between the Canadian Indians and the British Crown.

It seems historically true to state that the first resident subjects of the King of England in what is now Canada, were the Indians of Rupert's land and of the other North Western regions annexed to the British flag by the Gentlemen Adventurers of the Hudson's Bay Company. From the very beginning the Indians, thus legally brought under the Crown of England by discovery and peaceful conquest, were given to understand that the Supreme Chief of the newcomers wanted to be their "Great Father." Presents were exchanged as a token of mutual understanding and respect.

The Kings of England who, at that time, were vested with greater constitutional authority and powers than now, purposely assumed the responsibility of protecting their Indian subjects from possible exploitation and corruption by white traders and settlers. Specific instructions were given to military commanders and special regulations were promulgated to that effect.

The protection thus afforded to the Indians by the British Crown was in whole or in part on the following grounds:

- 1°—To conciliate the Indians;
- 2°—To insure their services as warriors in the field;
- 3°—In times of peace, to secure their allegiance to the British Arms, and
- 4°—To propitiate their good and peaceable conduct towards the white settlers.

When New France became part of the British Empire in America, the treaties between the King of England and the French King provided for the care of the Indians then living in what is now Quebec.

The Kings of England have always recognized the title of the Indians to the lands annexed to the British Crown. Following the example of the Dutch in New Amsterdam they would not allow their white subjects to settle on any part of these lands before such lands had been freely surrendered by their lawful owners. Hence, in Canada, after 1763, treaties were signed with the different tribes as the movement of settlement by the white colonists pushed the frontier to the West.

One has only to read the reports from the meetings that preceded the different treaties and these treaties themselves to realize the concern of the British Kings for their Indian subjects, together with the respect and veneration of the Indians for their "Great Father" or "Great Mother," as the case happened to be. The only race of people mentioned distinctively in the Constitution of Canada is the Indian race. The British Government has always considered the protection of the Aborigines as a duty belonging to the Crown a duty which is administered by the Governors of the respective colonies.

In Canada this trust was confined to the Province of Canada in 1860; in 1867, Section 91 of the B.N.A. extended the exclusive authority of the Parliament of Canada to administer Indian Affairs to: "Indians and lands reserved for Indians." Thus, the native population of Canada has continued to be under the special care and management of the Crown, to which, whether under the French regime or the English regime, they have been taught exclusively to look for paternal protection in compensation for the lands and the independence they had lost.

Indian Patients Pay Tribute to Dr. Simes

(Ed. note. — Dr. Austin Bryce Simes, medical supervisor of Indian health services in Saskatchewan, died Feb. 6 at Fort Qu'Appelle and the tribute that follows was written by Marcella Rope and Mrs. Nellie O'Watch on behalf of the doctor's patients in the Indian hospital at Fort Qu'Appelle.)

We, the patients of the Indian hospital at Fort Qu'Appelle, have just spent one of the saddest days of our stay here in this hospital.

Today, Feb. 6, 1952, our hearts are heavy and bereaved because of the death of two great and good men.

One is the death of our great sovereign, King George VI. The other is our dear and beloved doctor, Dr. A.B. Simes, who in our hearts was great and good.

This morning the news of the death of our King came with shock and disbelief. A few hours later we lost our doctor.

Today, we, the Indian patients, mourn with his family, the loss of a great doctor and a friend of the Saskatchewan Indians.

The late Dr. Simes was a kind and devoted doctor and gave his time and energy to the welfare of all the Indian people, the past few years in spite of ill health he chose to stand by us to the end.

We had a lot of faith in our doctor, in sickness he was understanding and encouraging, in our personal difficulties he was like a father, always there to reassure us. He did what he possibly could and did not ever let us down.

We are writing this to show our appreciation and gratitude for all he has done for us, also to show how much we miss and grieve for him.

We also grieve for our King. We have great loyalty for the royal family. The Indian people will always stand loyal to the new Queen, just as they did to her father the King.

We pray that God will give our beloved ones everlasting rest and peace.

The night has fallen on our day of sorrow. We will never forget our loving doctor, nor will we forget our beloved King.

HER MAJESTY'S REALM: CANADA

The death of His Majesty, the late King George VI and his succession to the throne by Queen Elizabeth II have given occasion to our Government to define its constitutional theories. Officially as well as officially the terms "King of Canada" and "Queen of Canada" have been mentioned.

Our Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent has called Canada a "Realm" independent from all other countries of the British Commonwealth. The Right Honourable Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, has followed suit. Thus, Queen Elizabeth II is entitled to be called Queen of Canada on the same status as she is called Queen of Great Britain.

Indian Population Increases

The following table shows the number of Indians and whites by provinces according to the 1949 census:

Province:

	1949 Native Population	1951 White Population
Alberta	13,991	939,501
British Columbia	27,936	1,165,210
Manitoba	17,513	776,541
New Brunswick	2,139	515,697
Newfoundland	less than 500	361,416
Northwest Territories	3,586	16,004
Nova Scotia	2,641	642,584
Ontario	34,607	4,597,542
Prince Edward Island	273	98,429
Quebec	15,970	4,055,681
Saskatchewan	16,308	831,728
Yukon	1,443	9,096
Total	136,407	14,009,429

The native population's actual number is slightly higher than the above figure; not included are Canada's 8,500 Eskimos. The Indian population of Canada is about 1% of the total population.

FIRST WINNER OF THE TOM LONGBOAT TROPHY

At the annual meeting of the A.A.U. of Canada the eight medal-winners were considered for the award of the Tom Longboat Trophy and the final decision was in favour of Frederick Baker, an eighteen-year-old from Squamish Indian Reserve, North Vancouver.

The athletic record of this boy is as follows:

1948—winner of Bronze Gloves (100 lb. class).
1948—winner of Silver Gloves (112 lb. class).
1948—winner of B.C. championship (112 lb. class).
1949—winner of Silver Gloves (126 lb. class).
1949—winner of B.C. Silver Gloves (126 lb. class).
1950—winner of Royal Gloves and Royal Boy in 126 lb. class.
1951—winner of B.C. Indian championship in the Buckskin Gloves contest for Indians only, in the 147 lb. class.

Finalist in the Golden Gloves tournament in the 147 lb. class.

This boy has fought forty-six fights and lost only two. In addition to his prowess as a boxer, he is an outstanding gymnast, an exceptionally good basketball player, holding a local record of 45 points scored in one game. He is a very competent lacrosse player. He won a pole-vault championship in 1949.

This athlete is noted for his sportsmanship. He is a cheerful loser and accepts the decisions of others without protest or comment. His success is particularly commendable in that he had in many respects an under-privileged boyhood. His mother died, and his

father was not able to do much for him, but Freddy developed self-reliance and has won the respect and admiration of the Indian boys of his community, and is a source of pride to the adults, who consider him an outstanding type of Indian sportsman.

The very large Club established on the Squamish Reserve under the competent direction of Mr. Alex Strain, the Pro-Rec Instructor for the Indian Residential School in North Vancouver, owes in a very large measure its success to the example and leadership of Fred Baker.

(Indian School Bulletin)

On Regular TV Network Program

Hummingbird, a 17-year-old Tiwa Indian, has been selected to star in the Du Mont television network program, "Son of the Eagle", a daily feature. The Indian youth won the auditions for his poise, naturalness, and acting ability. He is a graduate of St. Catherine's Indian school in Santa Fe and won a Marquette League scholarship to St. Ann's academy in New York. In 1950 he won an air trip to Rome and was received in audience by Pius XII.

Grand Rapids Indian Wins Dog Derby

THE PAS, Man., Feb. 15.—Steve Paranteau, 38-year-old from Grand Rapids, Man., won the 144-mile Canadian Open Dog Derby in the record time of 15 hours, 42 minutes and 10 seconds.

Paranteau, who had run second throughout most of the gruelling, two-day grind to Cranberry Portage and return, swept into the lead three miles from the finish line.

Edwin Lambert finished second with a time of 15 hours, 47 minutes and 20 seconds.

Third was Billy Heady, treaty Indian from Grand Rapids, Man., with a time of 16 hours, 10 minutes and 45 seconds.

Paranteau's record time was one hour, seven minutes and 40 seconds faster than the time set by Joe Highway, of Brochet, Man., in winning the classic last year.

First prize is \$1,000, second \$700 and third \$400.

Indian Affairs Director Complete 15 Years of Service

OTTAWA — Major Donald Morrison MacKay, O.B.E., B.C.L.S., has completed recently fifteen years of service in the Indian Affairs administration; he became Indian Commissioner for British Columbia, in 1936, and was appointed Director of Indian Affairs in Ottawa in 1948.

Major MacKay was born in Goderich, Ont., served in the first world war on the staff of the 1st and 3rd Divisions. A professional land surveyor Major MacKay carried out the survey of numerous Indian Reserves in B.C., thus establishing close contact and association with the natives of that Province.

He later represented the constituency of Cariboo in the B.C. Legislature, until 1936, when he became Indian Commissioner. He

was responsible for the action taken to secure title to the Indian Reserves in B.C.; conveyance to Canada in trust was secured from the Province in 1938. He reorganized the Indian administration in B.C., placing increased emphasis on housing, educational needs and the development of natural resources on the Reserves.

In his present position Major MacKay is furthering the development of housing, school construction, fut conservation and social services among the 140,000 Indians committed to his care. Major MacKay is also a member of the Northwest Territories Council.

"Indians of Today"

This is a book edited and compiled by Marion E. Gridley and published in 1947 by the Indian Council Fire, 30 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois. (\$1.50).

This book provides challenging proof that Indians do not remain a people set apart from the main flow of American or Canadian life. It contains more than 100 short biographies of United States and Canadian Indians who have made a name for themselves in public life.

This is a valuable reference book which should be found in every Indian school library.



Major D. M. MacKay,
Director
Indian Affairs Branch



When their Majesties King Georges VI and Queen Elizabeth visited Fort William, Ont., in 1939, an Indian village had been erected in honour of the royal visitors, who are shown here admiring native handicrafts.

LEBRET INDIAN SCHOOL WINS TROPHY

The Drama Festival for the Qu'Appelle Valley Teachers' Local took place Nov. 11-12 at Lebret and Fort Qu'Appelle. The Indian School captured the trophy in the high school competition by defeating the Lebret Public School.

The Indian School staged "The Bishop's Candlesticks" directed by Father Lebleu. Mrs. Clemens from Regina was adjudicating all the plays. "The actors," said Mrs. Clemens, "did not fail to express all the feeling that the play demanded."

An additional honour was brought to the cast and to the school when Percival Mandy, who played the part of the bishop, won the award for having staged the best performance of the high school group in the local. He no doubt played very well the part of the kind-hearted and charitable bishop who, through his kindness and love for his fellowman, gave everything he owned.

The scene of the play is laid in France and the time is over a hundred years ago. Considerable work had to be undertaken to create the proper atmosphere and to prepare the stage and costumes suitable for the scene. This was quite successfully achieved.

The cast was as follows:

Bishop Percival Mandy
Convict Vincent Worme
Personé Grace Lavallee
Marie Ruth Ann Cyr
Sergeant of
Gendarmes Thomas Denomie
Ernest Scott
Desmond Key

This cast will again compete with other High School plays in the Grenfell District on February 26.

The Lebret Indian School also competed in the intermediate and junior grades events. The play representing the intermediate grades for the school was "The Three Wishes," directed by Sister Marcoux. Ruth Ann Cyr won the award as best actress for her group. The play representing the junior grades was "Cinderella," directed by Sister Robinet.

A. DINELLE,
teacher.

LEBRET HOCKEY NEWS

As the new year starts, our Indian school has organized 3 teams which are recognized by the Saskatchewan Amateur Hockey Association: The Intermediates, Midgets and Bantams.

These teams are trained and coached by a high school pupil, Arthur Obey. They have basic daily training consisting of scrimmage practice, skating practice and chalk talks, besides the three weekly team practices.

The Midgets has been eliminated from the S.A.H.A. schedule; the other teams are playing off this month at Melville, Sask.

Besides the Provincial play-offs the Intermediates have been competing in Qu'Appelle Valley league and finished the schedule to third position. In this league, Lebret plays the top team for the league honors.

There is hockey for the small boys too. Boys from 6 to 11 years have an Intra-Mural league consist-

ing of three teams. The games and teams are organized by the high school students. Every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, two teams play and the boys take turn refereeing and coaching.

Grade 8 Home Economics

The grade 8 girls are very fortunate this year to be taking Home Economics lessons. Every Thursday afternoon is the time to show our dexterity in cooking simple but varied nutritious and attractive meals. Our cooking classes so far have been a great success. Sister Paquin our teacher, is very pleased with us and especially with the cooking.

Before starting we tidy up a little and then get the necessary ingredients for our recipes and then with joy and cheerfulness we carry on our home-cooking. We have been there several times now and surely enjoy it more than can be expressed.

Cecilia and Flossy,
Grade VIII.

Skating Party

The M.A.M.I. members held their annual skating party on the Senior Boys' rink, on Jan. 20. Entertainments followed, plus those delicious things that lighten up the hearts, and appeal to huge appetites! All enjoyed themselves heartily.

Velma, Joan and Therese.

Classroom Activities

The Intermediate group of the Missionary Association have been working on a map project which has been asked by the centre. We had very little ideas on how the northern Vicariates were separated. In fact, our teacher said she learnt a lot too by this enterprise. We also learnt how many Indians are living in Canada as a whole, and in each province and in each reserve confided to the care of our missionaries here, together with their different religious beliefs.

In our Social Study course we also worked with statistics. We fear all these numbers are mingled in our short memory but our maps will be our guide.

In mathematics we are trying to get friendly with the fractions. The more we get acquainted with them the more we like and enjoy them. We are about ready to go and meet the boys, and we are also planning a trip to have a competition with the white children of the public school. That means we have no time to lose.

Gloria Lasuisse.



Two Lebret Indian High School pupils

New Aspirant for the Sisters of Mary Immaculate

(By Sr. Mary Immaculata)

February 2nd, the beautiful feast of Our Lady, the Purification, saw the arrival at Anaham, B.C., of a young Indian girl, who had come from far off Manitoba. This new aspirant to the religious life is Miss Irene Fenner, from Le Pas, Manitoba.

She has left her home and loved ones to consecrate her life to God. "I have found Him whom my soul loveth, I will hold Him and I will not let Him go."

Perhaps other young Indian girls, reading this article will feel in the depth of their hearts that they, too, are being called to this happy life. Do not let any sacrifice, however great it may seem, stop you from answering God's Call.

If Jesus is knocking at the door of your heart — open wide the door and invite Him to take possession of all you have. Let the example of Miss Fenner be an encouragement for you — she has separated herself from all that is very dear to her — family, friends and home — separated by more than one thousand miles.

Miss Fenner has found a new home away out here in B.C., in a little place that she had never seen before, Anaham, B.C., the home of the novitiate of the Sisters of Mary Immaculate. May this new postulant be a strong cornerstone of the young community for Indian girls. And may God inspire many others to follow her and to swell the ranks of the Sisters of Mary Immaculate. Remember — "The religious life is the happiest life in this world, and the assurance of the happiest life in the next."

If any girl wishes to enter religious life, she may write for information to:

**Mother Superior,
Missionary Sisters of Christ
the King,
Hanceville, B.C.**

North-West Ontario News

Red Lake

Midnight Mass was celebrated in our Indian Mission by Rev. Father E. Benoit of Lac Seul, at Christmas. The church was filled to capacity with people who came from Snake Falls, Madsen, Cochenour and Red Lake. A great number received Communion.

The church has been decorated and a nice crib was put up by the young ladies. Electricity lights the church since last summer when Brother Lafaille of McIntosh came to wire our mission church. It was beautiful; last year we had only two kerosene lamps.

Christmas afternoon Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. After this service our missionary gave Christmas presents to all the Indian children whose parents attended benediction. The church was overcrowded and everyone went home happy and saying that it was the nicest Christmas they ever had in Red Lake.

Dies in Fire

COCHENOUR, Ont. — On the 24th of December, the house of Thomas Paishk was destroyed completely by fire. His son Frank was sleeping and was found later burnt to death.

Indian Hospital, Sioux-Lookout

Rev. Father E. Benoit said a Midnight Mass here at the beginning of the New Year. Only members of the staff and their friends attended this mass. The patients who could walk attended the 7.00 a.m. mass and they all received Holy Communion.

A little crib showing the Infant Jesus in the manger with Mary and Joseph and the shepherds was arranged in our chapel and we were all glad to look at it; we pray Jesus to heal us and send us home soon.

Two Sisters of the Missions from the Sacred Heart parish came in the afternoon and presented all the children with lovely gifts.

Hudson and Frenchman's Head

It was easy for Fr. Benoit, O.M.I., to visit us this winter. As the snow is just a few inches deep he went all over the lake with his truck "Our Lady of the Woods." Now Father can name his truck "Our Lady of the Lake." On Sunday, Jan. 6, Mass was said at the home of Simon Petwee.

Jackie Sapay had an accident in January and broke some bones of his right hand. After a few days spent in Sioux-Lookout Indian Hospital he returned home.

Lac Seul

Nora May Sapay, maid at the Nursing Station, went to Fort William with her mother on Jan. 8. She visited her brother Ceasar, patient at the Fort William Sanatorium for over a year.

Hobbema Indians Win Hockey Two-Day Jamboree

WETASKIWIN. — The Hobbema Indian Residential School team won a series of brilliant victory during the Ice Hockey Jamboree held in mid-February in the Wetaskiwin arena. The Hobbema lineup is as follows: Omeosoo, Oskatawin, M. Wolfe, Baptiste, O'Keefe, Carlson, Dezois, Piche Makinaw, M. Buffalo, Poplar, R. Makinaw, B. Erminskin, S. Wolfe, J. Erminskin, B. Buffalo.

The boys played memorable games of almost consistently good hockey. The Jamboree enabled fans to see teams from the country that had only been heard of before and spectators and players left the arena with one thought uppermost — a strong desire for more tournaments of this nature.

Outstanding play was shown by: Buffalo, Erminskin and Baptiste.

At the end of the Jamboree a Trophy was presented to John Erminskin, Captain of the Hobbema Indians, by Earl Baker, chairman of the Recreation Commission. The Indians team was under the coaching of Father Armand Allard, residing at the Erminskin Residential School. The share of prize-money won by the Hobbema team amounted to \$82.84.

Hobbema trims New Norway 13-0

Thursday, February 14. — The Hobbema Indians made a shutout amongst the New Norway-Duhamel team. Every goal had to be fought for and if the Indians had faced a team with less grit and stamina the result would have been astronomical.

Lineup

Omeosoo, Oskatawin, M. Wolfe, Baptiste, O'Keefe, Carlson, Dezois, Piche, Makinaw, M. Buffalo, Poplar, R. Makinaw, B. Erminskin, S. Wolfe, J. Erminskin, B. Buffalo.

Hobbema Ahead with 8-4 Win

Taking to the ice for the second time, Hobbema played ahead with an 8-4 win over the Brightview team which had just gained an 11-5 victory over Battle River. In the games Erminskin and Baptiste were the star players.

4-3 Victory over Millet

A little tired from their previous victorious games in the Hockey Jamboree, Hobbema lacked some of their sparkle when they faced the redoubtable Millet team in the bye game before the finals on Friday.

The result was a close 4-3 in favour of Hobbema with the same lineup as in the two previous games.

Final Victory over Pipestone 10-6

Amid roars of delight and whoops of triumph from the largest and most enthusiastic crowd of hockey fans seen in the Wetaskiwin Arena for several years Hobbema Indians swept their way to a 10-6 victory over Pipestone on Friday night and became the first holders of the Jamboree Trophy.

The utterly fearless and brilliant play of a team who were making

their third appearance on the ice in one day thrilled the crowd and there were moments when Baptiste or Erminskin broke through the Pipestone forward line to flash up the ice, outskating the defense, which well nigh made the spectator sick with excitement.

Congratulations to Hobbema and best wishes from all their fans for continued victories.

Newfoundland Natives

Complete statistical information on the present number of persons of Indian blood in this Province is not available at the writing of this report. The total number, however, according to reports received, is estimated to be less than five hundred.

Of these, the great majority are located in Labrador and belong to the Naskapi and Montanais Tribes, both of Algonkian stock. The status of persons of Indian blood in the Province under the Indian Act has not yet been determined, but the question of administrative policy relating to their affairs is under review.

During the year the Federal Government reimbursed the Province for expenditures incurred on behalf of Indians for relief assistance and related purposes since Confederation.



Indian Center Planned for Vancouver

The Coqualeetza Alumni Association is planning a Native Youth Centre in the City of Vancouver to serve the needs of young native people in securing education jobs and social life in the city.

The group was organized last year; it has a representative board of 16 directors. Membership includes not only ex-students of Coqualeetza Residential School, but any other residential school pupil.

Indian Commissioner, Robert Neil, in a brief address at the annual meeting, said it would be a shame if such a worthy program could not include anyone from anywhere who was interested.

Community Centre at Capilano

The Capilano Indian Community Centre is part of a plan to develop the Capilano Indian Community, near Vancouver, B.C. Within two months, 26 new homes, former army huts, are to be moved and installed on the Reserve complete with plumbing and brick chimneys. A sports ground is planned as a vital part in the planned Community project. Simon Baker is president of the club.

Kuper Island News

CHEMAINUS, B.C. — The new year started at this residential school by the transfer of the Principal, Rev. J. Camirand, who has been replaced by Rev. Father L. D. Le Clair from Duncan.

Registration has been high in all grades, averaging 90% which won the leadership in registration. Social activities as well as sporting ones are in full swing providing keen competition with other schools in basketball and hockey games.

Songs Recorded

Art. Grant, an Indian fisherman from northern British Columbia, possessor of an exceptionally good baritone voice, has composed two songs which are now being recorded by the Aragon Recording Company of Vancouver; the records will be released this month.

Late But Alive

MAGPIE, Ont. Jan. 30. — Pete Groulx, an Indian trapper who stayed on his trapline an extra month to catch his annual quota of furs, walked out of the woods a day after a search party set out to find him.

Groulx, who has only one eye and one arm, entered the bush near this village, 200 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie, Dec. 22 and was to have returned by the New Year. An illness during his first few days in the woods caused him to fall behind in his fur quota.

Meanwhile, a second search group was being organized to find the original three-man party.

The Indian, none the worse for his extended stay in the woods, laughed heartily when told of the excitement he caused.

"Sorry, no murder, no starved trapper, no body in burned cabin... Just me, late but alive," he said. He had plenty of food left in his haversack when he arrived here.

The search party believed to be somewhere along the winter's 10-mile trapline.

Poor Trapping Income

CALSTOCK, Ont. — Our correspondent, Mr. Peter Bird, reports that very little trapping is done this month by Indians in the Hearst area because the price of beaver pelts is too low. However, quite a number of them are engaged in lumber camps; there, they are getting \$1.00 or more an hour, others do piece work.

Lejac
Indian
Residential
School,
Northern B.C.
Rev. James
Mulvill, O.M.I.
Principal.

175 pupils

Fire Making Before the Match Period

SOURCE: Interviews with old Assiniboine Indians.

WRITER: James Larpenteur Long *

ILLUSTRATOR: Maxene Long

* Author of "Land of Nakoda".

A small steel instrument used in connection with starting of fires before the match period is in possession of the writer, a collector of old Indian artifacts and curios.

When the Hudson's Bay company started to trade their wares to the Assiniboine Indians, along in the latter part of the 18th century, the steel, flint and powder method of starting a fire came into use among that tribe.

Before that time, the Assiniboines made fire by friction which was tedious and only under most satisfactory conditions and with suitable material could a fire be made. Fires made by friction were kept refueled for long periods in order not to have to start new ones.

The tribe then numbered about 30,000 and was divided into more than 30 bands spread out and roamed over a large territory. The area occupied, now comprises northeastern Montana, northwestern North Dakota and the southern part of Saskatchewan in Canada.

The trade was carried on by factors of the Hudson's Bay, who either took goods into the camps of the different bands or set up trading posts called forts.

The tool, which was used to strike the flint, is a piece of flat steel, seven and one half inches long, one half inch wide and one-eighth of an inch thick. It was bent, bringing the outside ends together and welding them into a flat point to be used for a screw driver. The name, Hudson's Bay, was stamped on the tool, as illustrated.

This instrument, when completed, resembled the shape of a pear. With the flat side up, it measured three and one half inches long, and three-fourths inches at the widest part and one-eighth of an inch thick. It was known among the Indians as a flint striker and was usually carried at the hip, suspended by a short ornamented buckskin strap which was attached to the top edge of a knife's scabbard.

According to the following letters received by the writer, the white man had no particular name for it.

Winnipeg, Man.,
June 8th, 1939.

Dear sir:

Your Indian curio was identified by J. W. Anderson, District Manager of Ungava, for the Company's Fur Trade Department.

Apparently, in the last century, this small instrument was given to Indians as a premium to encourage them to trade at Company posts. The small piece of steel had apparently no particular name, and it did have a screw driver on the point. The Indians, of course, had knives and axes on which to strike flints.

Your curio was merely an extra gadget to appeal to the native mind. Mr. Anderson says he remembers seeing them used as late as 1912.

Yours faithfully
For the Hudson's Bay Co.,
Alice MacKay,
"The Beaver" Office.

Winnipeg, Man.,
September 11th, 1939.

Dear sir:

In further reference to your letter of June 1, 1938, which was answered by Mrs. MacKay on June 8th, the Hudson's Bay steel implement about which you enquired seems to have been in quite common use among the Indians for striking fire.

In our historical collection we have one of these instruments attached by a chain to a small beaded bag containing pith-wood and flint. This was acquired from the Stoney Indians on Paul's Reserve in 1911.

We trust this further note may be of interest to you.

Yours faithfully
For the Hudson's Bay Co.,
Clifford Wilson,
"The Beaver" Office.



The Buffalo Hunt in Western Canada

A piece of flint about one inch square and the following described tinder were used with the striker. A dried toadstool about an inch in diameter was halved, using a sharp knife. The contents, properly cured, resembles cocoa. A thick paste was made, using black powder and water, and this was spread over the cut surface and set away to dry.

Often times when suitable sizes of dry toadstool were not plentiful, then large ones were halved and coated. When dry, they were cut into proper sizes and put away in buckskin pouches to keep dry until needed. On journeys these pouches were kept under clothing against the warmth of bodies to protect them against wet weather.

In order to start a fire by this method, the following procedure was taken:

If out on the prairie, dry grass was first placed beneath dry buffalo chips or if the camp was made near a timber, dry bark and small sticks were used.

The piece of flint was placed over a toadstool, with the coated side next to the flint. The two were held firmly in the left hand, with the thumb on the flint. The top edge of the flint and tinder was slightly above the thumb and first and second joints of the first finger. The steel was held tightly

in the right hand, between the thumb and the first finger, with the screw driver point towards the wrist. The flint was struck sharply with the "belly" part of the steel striker.

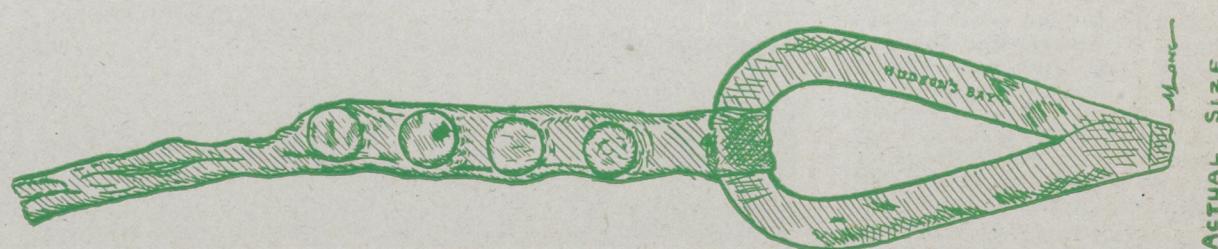
This produced a spark which ignited the powder and set fire to the dry toadstool. The lighted toadstool was then placed in the prepared grass or bark, and by fanning it with the corner of a blanket, a fire was started.

The Hudson's Bay company's strikers were not the only ones used. Other strikers were later made from old files, cut to about three inches.

If a war or hunting party was out and the tinder happened to damp or wet, powder was put into the barrel of a muzzle loader and loosely wadded with a piece of cotton rag. When the charge was fired, the rag was ignited enough to start a fire.

Sulphur matches were in use among the Assiniboines, as near as they can remember, after 1870.

For some time the Indians were not adapted to the sulphur match and many times the match was applied to the pipe too soon after it was struck and the result was that the smoker inhaled the fumes of the sulphur and amid much cough and sneezing spoiled an anticipated quiet soothing smoke.



ST. MARY'S NEWSLETTER

Cardston, Alta.

BROTHER TOM

Brother Tom Morkin, o.m.i., has left us recently for St. Albert where he will live in retirement.

Born near London, Ontario, in 1871, Brother Tom, as he is better known here, came to southern Alberta sixty years ago, where he worked as a layman with Bishop Legal in Standoff.

Having spent a year at the Oblate Novitiate, he made his profession as a lay brother and returned to the missions of Dunbow, Brocket, Hobbema and Cardston where, a tireless worker he revealed himself of inestimable value.

Brother Tom was not only a devoted worker, but also a fervent religious, a man of prayer. During the past years of his retirement here, his time was spent almost entirely in the chapel or in the quiet seclusion of his room. We feel that he has drawn countless blessings upon the mission and we sincerely regret his departure. We are consoled, however, by the thought that Brother Tom's prayers will continue to ascend heavenward in our favour.

We borrow the voice of the Indian Missionary Record to thank Brother Tom for the precious service he has rendered here where he devoted himself for so long and we extend to him, our very best wishes for his welfare and happiness in his new home.

AWARDS

The Judging Committee of the special Poster Competition for Indian Schools has awarded the following prizes to St. Mary's R.C. Indian School:

Grade III, 2nd prize: Rosaline Day Chief.

Grade III, 5th prize: Rosaline Fox.

Grade VI, 1st prize: Margaret Good Dagger.

Grade VII, 1st prize: Gilbert Crow Chief.

Grade VIII, 3rd prize: Jesse Three Persons.

Congratulations were extended by Mr. Baxter, Contest Editor, for the excellent showing made by the pupils of our school who participated in the contest.

SPORTS

On January 19, boys from the Hutterite Colony in Standoff were our guests and opponents in a game of hockey played on our rink. Our team suffered a defeat, the score being 9-4 in favour of the visiting team.

At boxing, however, St. Mary's have made a better show. Three boys from the school participated in a boxing match which took place in Calgary on January 11. Max Big Throat, (135 lbs. class), Gilbert Crow Chief (118 lbs. class) and Levi Black Water (100 lbs. class) were all victorious by unanimous decision. Gilbert Crow Chief who participated in the main event was awarded a wrist watch.

On January 27 a boxing card was held in the School gym. Winners this time were Andy Black Water,

Johnny Red Crow, Frank Eagle Tail Feathers, Jimmy Wells, Christopher Mills, Louis Crow Chief, Lester Heavy Runner, Ernest Black Rabbit, Chester Heavy Runner vs. Max Big Throat (draw), Gilbert Crow Chief vs. Andy Heavy Runner (draw), Clovis Shot-on-Both-Sides and Andrew Creighton. The revenue of this event, \$85.00, will go to the Boxing Club.

CONDOLENCES

We deeply regret the death of Mr. C. P. Schmidt which occurred on January 4th in Calgary.

From 1912 till he retired in 1946, Mr. Schmidt was employed in the Ministry of Indian Affairs as Agent and Inspector in Duck Lake and in Calgary. He was succeeded in the charge by Mr. Gooderham.

Mr. Schmidt, a man of duty, of integrity and of firm faith was highly estimated by all, and the Indians of Cardston Reserve shall remember him in their gratitude for his devotedness towards them during the years of his service as Agent and Inspector.

The funeral service was sung by Rev. Fr. Fournier, Provincial of the Oblates, while Rev. Fr. G. M. Latour and Rev. Fr. M. Lafrance fulfilled the functions of deacon and subdeacon and Rev. Fr. Forstier of Brocket conducted the choir.

The Chronicler.



Missionary Association of Mary Immaculate

M.A.M.I. Study Days

The Fathers in charge of the Association in the parishes of the Oblate Province of Manitoba met for two days of intensive study at the M.A.M.I. Center in St. Boniface. Father L. Laplante, O.M.I., Provincial Director, presided. The Rev. FF. J. Alarie, C. Lafrenière, L. Charon, P. Gorieu, R. Beauregard and N. Lazure, took part in the discussion.

As questions and problems were brought up concerning the nature of the Association, the difficulties encountered either to start it or to keep it functioning in the different localities, the Provincial Director submitted to the assembly a new plan of organization of the M.A.M.I.

Marian Congress

On December the 4th, the Oblate Fathers of the Alberta-Sask. Province organized a Marian Congress in Edmonton. 33 Oblates met under the presidency of Rev. Father Provincial. One of the conclusions of the Congress was that the M.A.M.I. should be established in all the parishes, missions and institu-

tions confided to the care of the Oblates of that Province.

Here and There

Many Associates wrote to their adopted Missionary for Christmas. Some sent him a spiritual bouquet and others made an offering. All did not receive an answer from their busy missionary, but that does not mean he does not appreciate all what the Associates do to help him. So don't give up praying for your missionary and help him as much as you can.

During the Christmas holidays a non-Catholic friend was visiting one of our Associates. When bedtime came the Associate took out her beads and was getting ready to recite them when her friend asked her what in the world she was trying to do. "I will recite my Rosary" was the simple answer. The little non-Catholic girl then wanted to know how that was done. The Associate was very glad indeed to show her how to recite the Rosary. Each evening the two friends united in prayer. When it was time to part the non-Catholic girl declared she would keep on reciting the Rosary in her home, and the Associate promised to give her prayer beads.

Caughnawaga Recreation Association

1951 was the second Playground Season for the Village of CAUGHNAWAGA, P.Q. Roland Desmarais was Playground Supervisor, assisted by Miss Jose Beaudoin, Red Cross Instructor.

The playground activities again attracted large numbers of children from the age of 5 and 6 up to 16-17 and 18, an average of 150 to 200 every day.

The daily programme for July and August included swimming lessons, softball, track and field, lacrosse, hobbies (oil painting, shellcraft, photography, model building) as well as picnics, wiener roasts, at "Wigwam Beach."

On rainy days, there were indoor games: boxing, wrestling, tumbling, shuffle board, ping pong, volleyball, hobbies, etc.

Prior to the opening of the season the children raised \$200.00 by the sale of tickets, — this money went towards prizes for the various field days, regattas, etc.

In July, elections were held for Mayors and Councillors of Caughnawaga Youth Village and Rose Alma Stacey and Ralph Alfred became mayors, the first assisted by 8 girl councillors and the second by 8 boy councillors.

On August 6th, 39 boys and girls passed swimming tests.

The Arts and Crafts classes were very popular; Miss Beaudoin assisted by Miss Denise Therien of Ottawa taught the girls shellcraft and weaving; and the boys did quite a bit of leathercraft.

Several picnics were organized,

always attracting close to 75 children, when swimming, games, sing-songs and wiener-roasts were enjoyed.

The playground activities of Caughnawaga have the interest and support of the Indian Affairs Branch and the Caughnawaga Recreation Association, and the parents are wholeheartedly behind the scheme.



Bright Student
from Kenora Indian School
in N. W. Ontario

QUIZ

Q.—What is the difference between fast and abstinence?

A.—Fasting means to abstain from food; abstinence means to abstain from flesh. Fridays are days of abstinence, also Wednesdays during Lent. Meat may be taken at one meal on Wednesdays. Fasting is done during Lent and on Ember days; this law applies only to Catholics between the ages of 21 and 60.

Q.—How to read the Bible as a prayer?

A.—Reading of the Bible is recommended by the Church. Catholics must use a Bible that is approved by the Church; you may read the Bible in a prayerful spirit if you remember that the Bible contains the inspired words of God and if you do not read it out of mere curiosity.

Q.—May a Catholic marry a divorcee?

A.—A Catholic may not marry a divorcee who has had a previous church marriage, either in the Catholic or in any other Christian church (such as the Church of England). When the divorcee has been married only through a civil ceremony (by a Justice of the Peace, for instance) this marriage is not recognized by the Church and therefore a Catholic may marry that divorcee.



The late King visiting the Ojibways in Northern Ontario left undying memories in the Indians' hearts...

Mission Superintendent Undertakes School Survey

OTTAWA.—Reverend Father Andre Renaud, O.M.I., Superintendent of the Oblate Indian Welfare Commission has begun on February 20, an extensive tour of Indian Residential Schools in Western Canada. He will visit successively St. Mary's at Kenora, Ont., the Blood Indian School at Cardston, Alta., St. Eugene at Cranbrook, Kamloops, Mission City, Sechelt, Kakawish, Kuper Island, North Vancouver and Lejac Residential Schools all in British Columbia. Father Renaud is expected to visit also a number of Indian schools in Northern Alberta late this spring.

The main purpose of the Superintendent's trip is to initiate a research program in the 40 odd Indian Residential Schools confided to the care of the Oblate Fathers. These schools are located in every province and territory of Canada. The research theme is "Are our Indian children ready for secondary education?" Father Renaud intends to use the batteries of tests prepared by the Department of psychology and education of Ottawa University. Each battery of tests will be administered to four different schools at different levels. Other University research workers will use the materials gathered to select the best of series of tests for later and more definite research.

On the occasion of this trip Father Renaud will also visit a number of Indian day schools specially those of Duncan and Saanichton located on Vancouver Island in B.C. Marist Fathers are in charge of a flourishing mission district on Vancouver Island's East Coast; in this area the Kuper Island Residential School as well as the two other day schools are located.

School Inspectors Appointed

Mr. A. J. Doucet, lately Supervisor of Vocational Training for the Branch, has been appointed Regional Inspector of Indian Schools situated within the boundaries of Quebec and the eastern Maritime provinces. His office is at 105 St. John Street, Quebec City.

Mr. J. V. Jacobson has been appointed Superintendent of Education for the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories in the service of the Department of Resources and Development. His headquarters is at Fort Smith, N.W.T. Mr. Jacobson is to inspect Indian schools in his district.

NIGHT ON ICE FLOE

MIDLAND, Ont., Feb. 11. — Four Christian Island Indians were recovering from slight exposure after spending a night drifting on an ice floe during one of the Georgian Bay area's worst storms of the Winter.

GARDEN RIVER RESERVE RECREATIONAL CENTRE

In 1948 the Garden River Council passed a resolution requesting that band funds be used to start a Recreation Centre.

The leadership given by Chief William Pine and the councillors made the task of departmental officials so much easier when they visited the reserve and addressed a general band meeting in the spring of 1950.

The motion pictures shown and the talks given were fully appreciated by the large number of Indians present, because the groundwork had already been done by the Council. It was not, however, until June, 1951, that there was evolved a plan which may serve as a pattern for other Indian communities situated near white settlements.

After several band and council meetings and discussions that included the local missionaries, departmental officials and the Director of Recreation for Sault Ste. Marie, a plan was approved. A deputation of those interested appeared before the City Council requesting the City's co-operation in regard to leadership in recreation at the Garden River Reserve.

The City Council readily approved the employment of one of their qualified playground instructors, Miss Mary Snowdon, for two days

a week, by the Indian Affairs Branch.

The next step was to introduce Miss Snowdon to the people on the reserve. Several visits were made to discuss the equipment and facilities needed; some of the former were made by the Indians themselves. Miss Snowdon conducted 19 afternoon sessions and 19 evening sessions during the summer months.

Afternoon attendance averaged 51 and evening 146. Activities conducted included drawing, puppet-making, saw-dust modelling, singing, games; Indian dances did not seem to interest the children. The equipment, swings, bar and rings were popular. Soft ball and Volley Ball were the backbone of the playground. A married ladies' softball team was formed and scored a victory over the girls' team. The Sault Ste. Marie City Playground Field Day was won by her little Indian girls and boys.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES HEAD, Dr. A. SIMES DIES

FORT QU'APPELLE, Sask. — Dr. Austin Bryce Simes, 61, medical supervisor of Indian health services in Saskatchewan since 1948, died at Fort Qu'Appelle on Feb. 6. He had been associated with Indian health since 1930.

Dr. Simes, together with Dr. R. G. Ferguson, former general superintendent for the Saskatchewan sanatoria, had done much to further the treatment and research in tuberculosis among the Indians in Saskatchewan.

Born at Kingston, Ont., Dr. Simes took his M.D., at Queen's University graduating in 1913.

During the First World War he enlisted with the medical corps and went overseas in 1916. On his return he went back to Queen's for his masters degree in surgery, and then took up private practice at Abernethy, Sask.

While at Abernethy he served as a part-time doctor for the File Hills Indian reservation and then in 1932 was appointed a full-time doctor with the Indian Affairs Department and moved to Fort Qu'Appelle.

In 1948 he was put in charge of health services for the Indians of the province.

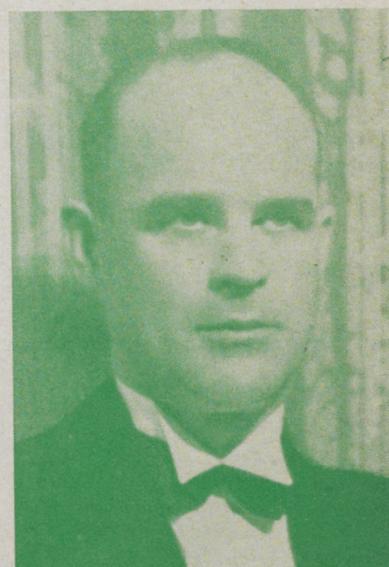
Besides his wife, Ida, Dr. Simes is survived by a son, Delbert, Fort Qu'Appelle, and a daughter, Ann, R.N., Saskatoon.

Funeral service was held at Fort Qu'Appelle, Feb. 9.

Appointed at Qu'Appelle

Mr. N. J. McLeod, former Supervisor of the Duck Lake Indian

Agency, has been appointed at the Qu'Appelle File Hills Agency, Sask., replacing Mr. F. Booth, now retired.



THE LATE DR. A. SIMES